August 27th, that is 1996, obviously, is the date 1 that Ameritech received a request for 2 3 negotiation? MR. FRIEDMAN: We will stipulate to that for 4 purposes of this proceeding. 5 I think you stated it JUDGE WASHINGTON: No. 6 I'm sorry. I don't want to more artfully before. 7 box you in there. You said Ameritech would not 8 object to the time frame if it went beyond --9 MR. FRIEDMAN: May 27th? 10 May 27th. 11 JUDGE WASHINGTON: MR. FRIEDMAN: Ameritech hereby stipulates 12 that if the Illinois Commerce Commission issues an 13 arbitration decision in this proceeding on or 14 before May 27th, Ameritech Illinois will not 15 challenge that decision on the grounds that it is 16 tardy. 17 JUDGE WASHINGTON: And obviously does Low 18 Tech agree also, Mr. Tennant.

> MR. TENNANT: To the statement that was just made regarding not challenging the decision

arrived at on the May 27th or before?

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7	Subde Washington: Right.
2	MR. TENNANT: I agree. I agree with that.
3	That is fine.
4	JUDGE WASHINGTON: Fine. So that does not
5	bind either of your clients to a statement.
6	Okay?
7	That concludes the status hearing
8	for today. Will 10:00 o'clock in the morning as a
9	starting time on the hearing date give us enough
10	time or should we start earlier if we are assuming
11	it is a one-day.
12	MR. REED: 10:00 o'clock should be fine,
13	Mr. Examiner.
14	JUDGE WASHINGTON: That concludes the status
15	hearing on this matter for today. The parties
16	have the schedules for briefing and hearing.
17	We will continue this matter to
18	April 14th and 16, 1997, at 10:00 a.m.
19	MR. REED: Thank you, Mr. Examiner.
20	MR. TENNANT: Could I clear up one point
21	here?
22	JUDGE WASHINGTON: Wait hold it. Yeah. Go

ahead. 1 MR. TENNANT: There will be another 2 conference call on the 14th? 3 JUDGE WASHINGTON: No. That is when the 4 5 hearing will be. I am assuming --MR. TENNANT: You are talking about 6 7 April 14th? 8 JUDGE WASHINGTON: Yes. MR. TENNANT: But I am saying on the next 9 date on my schedule here is February 14th, and 10 that is when Ameritech is serving discovery. We 11 are not having another conversation call to 12 13 discuss that, are we? 14 JUDGE WASHINGTON: No. You will not meet at the Commission again barring some type of motion 15 that needs to be filed on an expedited or 16 emergency basis and ruled on and argued prior to 17 18 April 14th. 19 MR. TENNANT: Okay. Very good. JUDGE WASHINGTON: The hearing date is the 20 21 next time.

MR. TENNANT: Very good.

CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER 1 2 STATE OF ILLINOIS SS: 3 COUNTY OF COOK CASE NO. 97 AB-001 TITLE: LOW TECH DESIGNS, INC. 5 I, KRISTIN C. BRODLO, do hereby 6 certify that I am a Court Reporter employed by 7 SULLIVAN REPORTING COMPANY of Chicago, Illinois; 8 9 that I reported in shorthand the evidence taken and the proceedings had on the hearing of the 10 above-entitled case on the 11th day of February 11 12 1997; that the foregoing 19 pages are a true and correct transcript of my shorthand notes so taken 13 as aforesaid, and contains all of the proceedings 14 15 directed by the Commission or other person authorized by it to conduct the said hearing to be 16 17 stenographically reported. Dated at Chicago, Illinois, this 18 27th day of February 1997. 19 20 21

EXHIBIT 2

STATE OF ILLINOIS



ILLINOIS COMMERCE COMMISSION

April 2, 1997

Re: 97 AB-001

Dear Sir/Madam:

Enclosed is a certified copy of the Order entered by this Commission.

Sincerely,

Donna M. Caton

Chief Clerk

Enc.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

ILLINOIS COMMERCE COMMISSION

LOW TECH DESIGNS, INC. PETITION
FOR ARBITRATION PURSUANT TO SEC.
252(b) OF THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS
ACT OF 1996 TO ESTABLISH WHOLESALE
RATES AND AN INTERCONNECTION
AGREEMENT FOR ACCESS TO AND RATES
FOR UNBUNDLED NETWORK ELEMENTS
WITH ILLINOIS BELL TELEPHONE
COMPANY D/B/A AMERITECH ILLINOIS

97 AB-001

ARBITRATION DECISION

I. PROCEDURAL POSTURE

On January 30, 1997, Low Tech Designs, Inc. ("LTD") filed a Petition for Arbitration to Establish an Interconnection Agreement ("Petition") with Illinois Bell Telephone Company d/b/a Ameritech Illinois ("Ameritech"). The Petition stated that LTD initially intends to enter the local exchange market under the resale provisions of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (the "1996 Act"). LTD is petition also states that it intends to offer enhanced call processing services by utilizing unbundled network elements. Apparently, LTD intends to offer enhanced call processing services by obtaining access to Ameritech's Advanced Intelligent Network ("AIN") and by interconnecting LTD's software with Ameritech's AIN.

The Petition sets forth seven issues for arbitration. (See LTD Petition, pp. 14-19, pars. A.-G.) Six related to access to and interconnection with AIN, and the seventh related to the ILEC's duty under the 1996 Act to negotiate in good faith. The gist of the LTD Petition involves the use of dialing codes, such as on Ameritech's AIN. The Petition set forth no issues relating to resale, and noted that resale issues, and other issues that the parties had not yet discussed, would be presented at a later time if the parties were unable to arrive at agreement.

On February 14, 1997, the Examiner granted Ameritech's motion pursuant to 83 Ill. Adm. Code Sec. 200.190 to strike portions of the Petition. The granting of the motion disposed of the issue in the Petition relating to the ILEC's duty to negotiate in good faith.

Pursuant to notice and applicable law, the Hearing Examiner conducted an initial prehearing conference on February 11, 1997, at which appearances were entered for LTD, Ameritech and Staff. The Examiner set a schedule for the remainder of the proceeding.

At a hearing on February 21, 1997, the parties presented oral arguments and the Hearing Examiner directed LTD to respond to two data requests sought to be answered by Ameritech.

On February 24, 1997, Ameritech filed Ameritech Illinois' Response to Low Tech Design's Petition for Arbitration; Ameritech Illinois' Motion to Deny the Petition; and the verified statements of Wayne Heinmiller, William Palmer and H. Edward Wynn. In response, on February 28, 1997, LTD and Commission Staff filed a response to the Ameritech Motion To

Deny the Petition. Ameritech filed a Reply and a Proposed Order on March 4,1997. A Proposed Order was duly served on the parties on March 10, 1997. Briefs on Exception and Reply Briefs were filed on March 17 and 21, 1997, respectively.

II. ISSUES

A. This case presents an issue of first impression for this Commission: an entity which has not been certified in Illinois, requesting arbitration with an ILEC under the Telecommunications Act of 1996. The fact that LTD is not certified to operate in Illinois is not dispositive of the case. All parties concede that there is no requirement under the 1996 Act that an entity requesting arbitration be certified by a state commission.

Staff and Ameritech contend that LTD must at least be a "telecommunications carrier" as defined under the 1996 Act, and it is not. LTD, while not conceding that it has no arbitration standing if it is not a telecommunications carrier, attempts to explain how it is one.

B. The second issue is whether LTD's Petition relates to interconnection, access to unbundled network elements, resale, or any other matter that is within the scope of the 1996 Act in order to be properly arbitrated.

Ameritech contends that (1) the Petition sets forth no issue having to do with resale, as LTD initially proposed; (2) LTD does not seek interconnection as that term is used in the 1996 Act; and (3) LTD does not seek access to unbundled network elements for any purpose authorized by the 1996 Act. In response, LTD contends that it is seeking interconnection and access to unbundled network elements as permitted under the 1996 Act.

III. <u>DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS</u>

A. WHETHER LTD MEETS THE "TELECOMMUNICATIONS CARRIER" REQUIREMENT

The following definitions are essential in order to ascertain the meaning of the term "telecommunications carrier" under the 1996 Act:

<u>Telecommunications carrier</u>.—The term "telecommunications carrier" means any <u>provider of telecommunications services</u>.... (47 U.S.C. § 3(49)) (emphasis added).

<u>Telecommunications service</u>.—The term "telecommunications service" means the offering of telecommunications for a fee directly to the public, or to such classes of users as to be effectively available directly to the public, regardless of the facilities used. (47 U.S.C. § 3(51)) (emphasis added).

Telecommunications.—The term "telecommunications" means the transmission, between or among points specified by the user, of information of the user's choosing, without change in the form or content of the information as sent and received. (47 U.S.C. § 3(48)) (emphasis added).

Ameritech argues that LTD is a "telecommunications carrier" if, and only if, it offers for a fee the transmission, between or among points specified by the user, of information of the user's choosing, without change in the form or content of the information as sent and received.

Ameritech also refers to ¶ 992 of the FCC's <u>First Report and Order</u> for the proposition that, in order to qualify as a telecommunications carrier under the 1996 Act, an entity must be engaged in providing telecommunications. Paragraph 992 provides:

We conclude that to the extent a carrier is engaged in providing for a fee domestic or international telecommunications, directly to the public . . . , the carrier falls within the definition of "telecommunications carrier." We find that this definition is consistent with the 1996 Act (Emphasis added).

Ameritech states that there is no evidence of record which indicates that LTD is engaged in providing telecommunications.

While LTD suggests that it is a telecommunications carrier under the 1996 Act, it attempts to dismiss its status as telecommunications carrier as even being relevant to the inquiry of its standing to seek arbitration from this Commission. LTD attempts to reduce this issue as one merely involving the semantic meaning of being engaged in providing telecommunications. LTD states that it not only is engaged in negotiations with Ameritech, but also with BellSouth, GTE, NYNEX, and Pacific Bell for the same purposes. LTD also states that it has participated actively with the Alliance For Telecommunications Solutions, a telecommunications service provider industry forum, and has made extensive filings before the FCC in matters regarding the AIN.

With respect to Ameritech's argument under ¶ 992 of the FCC's First Report and Order, LTD points out that ¶ 992 does not state that a telecommunications carrier must be "actively and currently" providing telecommunications for a fee, but only that an entity is a telecommunications carrier "to the extent it is engaged in" providing telecommunications for a fee. LTD also asserts that it is "engaged in" negotiations with several incumbent carriers, and that its president has been "actively engaged as a participant in" an industry forum concerning AIN.

As Staff cogently states in its pleading, the duty to interconnect under Sections 251(a) (1) and (c) (2) of the 1996 Act is limited to interconnection with or for the facilities and equipment of telecommunications carriers. 47 U.S.C. Secs. 251(a) (1) and (c) (2). Many other sections of the Act limit duties or obligations to "requesting telecommunications carriers" or "providers of telephone exchange service" or "providers of telecommunications services." 47 U.S.C. Secs. 251(b) (3), 251 (b) (4), (c) (1), (c) (3) and (d) (2) (B).

Staff also pointed out that while Congress did not state explicitly that every duty under Section 251 be extended only to "telecommunications carriers" or " providers of telecommunications services", the basis of such an intent subsequently has been established. Staff cites to the FCC finding that "Section 251 (c) (4) does not require incumbent LECs to make services available for resale or at wholesale rates to parties who are not telecommunications carriers' or who are purchasing services for their own uses." First Report and Order, Par. 875. The FCC further stated that the negotiation process established by Congress for the implementation of Section 251 requires incumbent LECs to negotiate agreements, including resale agreements, with ' requesting telecommunications carrier(s)," not with end users or other entities." First Report and Order, Par. 875, footnote citing to 47 U.S.C. Sec. 2529 (a) (1) omitted.

CONCLUSION

There is no record evidence to support LTD's assertion that it is somehow a telecommunications carrier for the purposes of interconnection under the 1996 Act. To support its assertion that it is a telecommunications carrier, LTD proffered a pleading from a Georgia proceeding within which Bell South stated that LTD is a telecommunications carrier within the meaning of the 1996 Act. Viewed in light of the total pleading, that statement seems to be gratuitous, because it is contained in Bell South's Motion To Dismiss LTD's Arbitration Petition. The Bell South concession that LTD is a "telecommunications carrier" was provided for reasons that this Commission may never guess. LTD's offering of this pleading is confounding, as its ultimate goal is the dismissal of the LTD Arbitration Petition for services which seem to be essentially the same as those covered in the Illinois petition herein. The Bell South pleading is not even a Final Order of which this Commission could take administrative notice, nor is it an admission of a party to this proceeding. Therefore, it will be given no weight.

This stretch to show that it is a telecommunications carrier reveals LTD's recognition that it is critical to the arbitration process that LTD stand as a telecommunications carrier under the 1996 Act. As Ameritech pointed out, LTD does not dispute that Ameritech's duties under the 1996 Act run only to telecommunications carriers. Accordingly, LTD asserts that it is one.

As discussed above, LTD directs attention to activities that it is engaged in to prepare to provide service at a point in the future. However, it fails to provide evidence that it is currently engaged in providing telecommunications service.

The goal of the 1996 Act is clear: "... to promote competition and reduce regulation in order to secure lower prices and higher quality services for American consumers and encourage the rapid deployment of new telecommunications technologies." Preamble to Pub.Law 104-104, February 8, 1996, 110 Section 56. However, in order to protect the consumer, the privilege of market entry is not unbridled. The 1996 Act is replete with references to the threshold standards and ability an entity must possess as a telecommunications carrier to give some measure of assurance that the consumers can rely on it to provide telecommunications services.

Merely to be in the inchoate phase of planning, with a desire to serve the public, is not enough. More must be required of an entity to entitle it to make demands on the public network. It is not a burdensome requirement under the 1996 Act for an entity to show some evidence that it has the financial, managerial, and technical ability to serve the public, by showing that — at least somewhere in this country — the entity is a telecommunications carrier actively engaged in

the provision of telecommunications services. This interpretation of the 1996 Act comports with our own statute.

In response to the Proposed Order issued in this matter Staff, in its Brief on Exceptions and Reply Brief on Exceptions, did not take exception to the Proposed Order and recommended that the Commission give consideration to entering the Order. Ameritech also supported the Order in its Reply to LTD's Exceptions. LTD took exception to the Proposed Order's assertion that the Commission's "telecommunications carrier" requirement is both onerous and impermissible under the 1996 Act. Under this reasoning LTD merely continues to confuse the issue. As Ameritech pointed out, in its Exceptions, the "telecommunications carrier" requirement is different from the question of "certification." (Ameritech's Reply to Exceptions, page 3 par.1). Ameritech further pointed out that LTD ignores Section 253(b) of the 1996 Act, which provides, "Nothing in this section shall affect the ability of a State to impose, on a competitively neutral basis... requirements necessary to... protect the public safety and welfare, ensure the continued quality of telecommunications services, and safeguard the rights of consumers." Thus, even if the Act did not require requesters to be telecommunications carriers, Section 253(a) would not prohibit the State from enforcing competitively neutral barriers to entry that ensure the quality of telecommunications and safeguard the rights of consumers

Ameritech also cited a Final Order entered by the Public Service Commission of South Carolina ("PSCSC") denying LTD's Petition for Arbitration. The PSCSC relied on the consumer safety language of Section 253(b) to reject LTD's argument that under Section 253(a) state commissions cannot require an entity to show some indication of an ability to serve the public. (See PSCS Dkt. 97-052-C Order No. 97-153, March 14, 1997).

This Commission agrees with Ameritech and Staff that LTD's Petition must be denied on the ground that LTD does not meet the threshold requirement that it be a telecommunications carrier under the 1996 Act.

B.WHETHER THE ISSUES TO BE ARBITRATED ARE WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE 1996 ACT

Ameritech contends that what LTD's Petition seeks is not within the scope of the 1996 Act, and therefore is not subject to arbitration under the 1996 Act. Specifically, Ameritech contends that (1) the Petition sets forth no issue having to do with resale; (2) LTD does not seek interconnection as that term is used in the 1996 Act; and (3) LTD does not seek access to unbundled network elements for any purpose authorized by the 1996 Act.

While the Petition states that LTD intends to enter the local exchange market using the resale provisions of the 1996 Act, none of the issues presented for arbitration relates to resale. This Commission has ruled in another docket on the wholesale rates to be made available to carriers for resale. LTD concedes the fact that it is free to resort to the previous Commission wholesale discount percentages, without direct Commission involvement in order to provide resale. Therefore, the issue of resale need not be addressed in this proceeding.

With respect to interconnection, Ameritech relies upon Section 251(c)(2), which imposes on ILECs the duty "to provide, for the facilities and equipment of any requesting telecommunications carrier, interconnection with [Ameritech Illinois'] network... for the transmission and routing of telephone exchange service and exchange access" (Emphasis added.)

Ameritech also relies upon ¶ 176 of the FCC's <u>First Report and Order</u>, which provides, "[T]he term 'interconnection' under Section 251(c)(2) refers only to the physical linking of two networks for the mutual exchange of traffic."

With respect to access to unbundled network elements, Ameritech cites Section 251(c)(3), which imposes on ILECs the duty "to provide . . . for the provision of a telecommunications service . . . access to network elements on an unbundled basis" (Emphasis added.)

Ameritech contends that LTD does not seek interconnection "for the transmission and routing of telephone exchange service and exchange access" as required by Section 251(c)(2), and that no issue set forth in the Petition relates to the physical linking of two networks for the mutual exchange of traffic. LTD does not have a network (or traffic), and would not have a network (or traffic) even if it obtained everything it seeks in the Petition. Rather, LTD seeks to become an enhanced service provider — <u>i.e.</u>, it proposes to offer services (such as "*11") to subscribers of LECs to use in telephone calls placed over those carriers' networks. Ameritech contends that is not the "mutual exchange of traffic" to which the Section 251(c)(2) duty to interconnect refers, or the physical linking of two networks.

Ameritech also contends that LTD is not seeking to interconnect "facilities and equipment" as required by Section 251(c)(2). Rather, LTD proposes to "interconnect" software, which is not equipment. Section 3(50) of the 1996 Act defines "telecommunications equipment" as "equipment, other than customer premises equipment, used by a carrier to provide telecommunications services, and includes software integral to such equipment (including upgrades)." (Emphasis added.) In other words, Ameritech contends, software is not itself equipment, but is included along with telecommunications equipment that has software as an integral component. According to Ameritech, LTD does not propose to interconnect equipment that has software as an integral component. Instead, it proposes to "interconnect" software, which the 1996 Act does not contemplate.

Ameritech contends that the AIN-based services that are the subject of LTD's Petition do not entail the transmission, between points specified by the user, of information of the user's choosing, without change in the form of the content of the information as sent and received. That is, LTD does not seek to offer customers the ability to place and receive telephone calls (or faxes, etc.). Rather, LTD proposes to be an enhanced service provider. It does not seek to become a LEC, but to offer enhanced services to subscribers of LECs. Accordingly, because those subscribers receive the ability to place and receive telephone calls not from LTD but from their LECs, LTD is not seeking access to network elements "for the provision of a telecommunications service." In support of its position, Ameritech lists specific services that LTD has stated intends provide, to refers the

verified statement of Wayne Heinmiller that the services that LTD intends to provide do not meet the definition of "telecommunications service" in the 1996 Act.

LTD presents a strong argument showing that the interrelationship between software and hardware is sometimes impossible to separate equally critical components of "telecommunications equipment." LTD also stated that in some instances the software link is the only means of interconnection available to access Amertiech's system. LTD asserts, however, that it seeks interconnection as that term is used in the statute, and that it seeks access to unbundled network elements for the provision of a telecommunications service.

Ameritech continued in its Exceptions to say that the Petition seeks Arbitration for matters that are not within the scope of the Act, and that serves as another independent basis for dismissing the Petition. In its Exceptions LTD did not address the scope of service issue beyond its arguments presented above.

CONCLUSION

Due to the fact that the LTD Petition for Arbitration is being dismissed on the grounds set forth above, there is no need for this Commission to further analyze and make a ruling concerning the issue of whether what LTD seeks in this proceeding is within the scope of the 1996 Act.

By the Commission this 31* day of March 1997.

(SIGNED) DAN MILLER

Chairman

(SEAL)

STATE OF ILLINOIS ILLINOIS COMMERCE COMMISSION <u>CERTIFICATE</u>

Re: 97 AB-001

I, DONNA M. CATON, do hereby certify that I am Chief Clerk of the Illinois Commerce Commission of the State of Illinois and keeper of the records and seal of said Commission with respect to all matters except those governed by Chapters 18a and 18c of The Illinois Vehicle Code.

I further certify that the above and foregoing is a true, correct and complete copy of the order made and entered of record by said Commission on March 31, 1997.

Given under my hand and seal of said Illinois Commerce Commission at Springfield, Illinois, on April 2, 1997.

Chief Clerk

EXHIBIT 3

EXHIBIT 3

Secretary of State Business Information and Services Suite 315, West Tower 2 Martin Luther King Ir. Br. Atlanta, Georgia 30334–1530

DOCKET NUMBER : 970510710

CONTROL NUMBER : 8903667

DATE INC/AUTH/FILED: 02/20/1989

JURISDICTION : GEORGIA

PRINT DATE : 02/20/1997

FORM NUMBER : 0215

CT CORPORATION SYSTEM
PATTIE HARDY
1201 PEACHTREE STREET, NE
ATLANTA, GA 30361

CERTIFIED COPY

I, the Secretary of State of the State of Georgia, do hereby certify under the seal of my office that the attached documents are true and correct copies of documents filed under the name of

LOW TECH DESIGNS, INC. A DOMESTIC PROFIT CORPORATION

Said entity was formed in the jurisdiction set forth above and has filed in the office of Secretary of State on the date set forth above its certificate of limited partnership, articles of incorporation, articles of association, articles of organization or application for certificate of authority to transact business in Georgia.

This certificate is issued pursuant to Title 14 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated and is prima-facie evidence of the existence or nonexistence of the facts stated herein.



Jewis G. Massey

Lewis A. Massey Secretary of State

Secretary of State

Suite 305, West Comer 2 Martin Luther Ming Ir. Br. Atlanta, Coorgia 30334

MAILEU TU:

LEE D. BELLCHMAN 3355 LENUX HU., 5-600 6A 3U326 ATLANIA

CHARTER NUMBER : #903067 UP lusiness Services and Regulation DATE INCOMPUNATEUR FEBRUARY 200 1564 COUNTY FULTUN

LXAMINER

LELEPHONE 404-050-2017

LENTIFICATE OF INCOMPONATION

I, MAA CLELAND, SECHETARY OF STATE AND THE COMPORATIONS CUMMISSIONER OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA DO MERERY CERTIFY, UNDER THE SEAL OF MY OFFICE. THAT

"LUN IECH DESIGNS INC.

HAS DEEN DULY INCUMPURATED UNDER THE LANS UP THE STATE UP BEUNGTA UN THE DATE SET FURTH ABOVE, BY THE FILING OF ARTICLES OF INCON-PURATION IN THE UPFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE FLES THEREFUR PAID, AS PROVIDED BY CAR, AND THAT ATTACHED HERETU AS A THUE CUPY UP SAIL ANTICLES OF INCURPORATION

MILINESS, MT HAND AND OFFICIAL SEAL, IN THE CITY OF ATLANTA AND THE STATE OF BEURGIA ON THE DATE BET FUNTH BELOW.

UAIL: FEBRUARY 28, 1969

DEPUTY SECRETAR" OF STATE

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

LOW TECH DESIGNS, INC.

ARTICLE I

The name of the corporation is LOW TECH DESIGNS, INC.

ARTICLE II

The corporation is organized pursuant to the provisions of the Georgia Business Corporation Code.

ARTICLE III

The corporation shall have perpetual duration.

ARTICLE IV

The corporation is organized as a for profit corporation and is organized for the following purposes:

- (a) To engage in the business of marketing and vistal wating leisure products and other related and non-related products.
- (b) To engage in any lawful business or activity resitting thereto.
- (c) To engage in any lawful act or activity for which corporations may be organized under the Georgia Business.

 Corporation Code.

MATICLE Y

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The expectation shall be authorized to issue its common stock in accordance with the provisions of Section 1244 of the Internal Bessence Code of 1954, as assessed.

WALCIT AI

The comporation has authority to issue not more than 100,000 shares of common stock of \$8.10 per value per share.

WHICH AII

The comporation shall not commence business until it shall have received not less than \$500.00 in payment for the issuance of shares of stock.

WALICTS AIII

The initial hoard of directors shall consist of one (1) member who is:

Remons Westin Termant, 1339 Lakeside Way, Atlanta, Georgia 30319

ARTICLE IX

The initial registered office of the corporation is 3355 Lenox Road, State 650, Atlanta, Georgia 30326. The initial registered apent of the corporation is Lee B. Beitchman.

ARTICLE I

The componention shall have the power, acting through its board of directors, to make distributions of its assets to its shareholders out of its capital sumplus and to acquire its own

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shares out of its unreserved and unrestricted capital surplus available therefor.

ARTICLE XI

The incorporator is:

James Martin Tennant, 1339 Lakeside Way, Atlanta, Georgia 30319

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned executes these Articles of Incorporation this 17th day of February, 1989.

Lee B. Beitchman

Attorney for Incorporator

GORT, HASSETT, COHEN & BEITCHMAN ATTORNEYS AT LAW

SUITE 600

3355 LENOX ROAD. N.E.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30326

14041 239-0600 TELECOPIER (404) 266-1494

CLIFFE LANE GORT*
LEE B BEITCHM/N
JEFFREY J COMEN**
ROBERT W MASSETT
TOOD K MAZIAR
JEFFREY A RASHUK
LYIN S MASSETT

CONSENT OF REGISTERED AGENT

* ADMITTED IN SECROIA FLORIDA, NEW YORK AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

* * ADMITTED IN GEORGIA AND FLURIDA

Lee B. Beitchman does hereby acknowledge that he has been appointed as registered agent for LCW TECH DESIGNS, INC. pursuant to the provisions of the Georgia Busines Corporation Code, and the said corporation does hereby consent to such appointment and that the registered office of said corporation shall be 3355 Lenox Road, Suite 600, Atlanta, Georgia 30326.

This 17th day of February, 1989.

Lee B. Beitchman

43 g



BUSINESS SERVICES AND REGULATION ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION DATA ENTRY FORM FOR GEORGIA CORPORATIONS

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2-1-87

DECLARATION

I hereby declare, under penalty of perjury, that the foregoing Opposition of Ameritech Illinois to LTD's Petition for Commission Assumption of Jurisdiction is true and correct, except for those facts of which official notice may be taken.

Date: July 25, 1997

One of the Attorneys for Ameritech Illinois

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Artie King, a secretary at the law firm of Mayer, Brown & Platt, do hereby certify that I have caused a true copy of the foregoing "Opposition of Ameritech Illinois to Petition for Commission Assumption of Jurisdiction" to be delivered by hand to the following on the 28th day of July, 1997:

Janice Myles Common Carrier Bureau Federal Communications Commission 1919 M Street, N.W., #544 Washington, D.C. 20554

William A. Kehoe III Common Carrier Bureau Federal Communications Commission 1919 M Street, N.W., #544 Washington, D.C. 20554

ITS, Inc. 2100 M Street, N.W., #140 Washington, D.C. 20037

* James M. Tennant Low Tech Designs, Inc. 1204 Saville Street Georgetown, SC 29440

* By First Class, United States Mail